

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Patent Application

Applicant(s): P.T. Keyser et al.
Docket No.: YOR920000048US1
Serial No.: 09/624,963
Filing Date: July 25, 2000
Group: 2178
Examiner: Kyle R. Stork

Title: Methods and Apparatus for Automatic
Page Break Detection

REPLY BRIEF

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
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Sir:

Applicants (hereinafter referred to as “Appellants”) submit this Reply Brief under 37 CFR 1.193(b)(1) in response to the Examiner’s Answer mailed on October 16, 2007 relating to the Appeal Brief filed by Appellants on August 6, 2007 appealing the final rejection of claims 1-4, 11, 19 and 23-25 of the above-identified application.

ARGUMENT

In the Examiner’s Answer, the Examiner reiterates that: (i) claims 1-4, 24 and 25 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 6,128,633 to Michelman et al. (hereinafter “Michelman”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,838,819 to Ruedisueli et al. (hereinafter “Ruedisueli”); (ii) claim 11 is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Michelman in view of Ruedisueli and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,502,114 to Forcier (hereinafter “Forcier”) and U.S. Patent No. 5,911,146 to Johari et al. (hereinafter “Johari”); (iii) claim 19 is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Michelman in view of Ruedisueli and in further view of U.S. Patent

No. 5,805,118 to Mishra et al. (hereinafter "Mishra"); and (iv) claim 23 is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Michelman in view of Ruedisueli, Forcier and Johari and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,909,221 to Nakai et al. (hereinafter "Nakai").

At pages 3 through 9, the Examiner's Answer appears to repeat, *verbatim*, the rationale for rejecting the claims from the final Office Action dated April 10, 2007, which in turn repeats the rationale for rejecting the claims from the final Office Action dated April 5, 2004.

At pages 9 through 13, entitled "Response to Arguments," the Examiner's Answer appears to repeat, *verbatim*, the response from previous Examiner's Answer mailed on June 14, 2006, which appeared to attempt to address the traversal arguments raised by Appellants in their Supplemental Appeal Brief filed May 8, 2006, as well as the first Examiner's Answer mailed on June 2, 2005, which appeared to attempt to address the traversal arguments raised by Appellants in their original Appeal Brief filed October 12, 2004. Note that the Supplemental Appeal Brief was filed at the request of the Board for formatting reasons.

However, the present Examiner's Answer again fails to address all of Appellants' arguments. In addition, the Examiner's Answer raises some new points with which Appellants strongly disagree. These issues will now be addressed.

The Examiner's Answer at page 9 states:

In claim 1, the applicant indicates inserting one or more page breaks in the electronic document and also maintaining page correspondence between an electronic and a physical document in a handwriting system, however it is unclear whether [sic] the asynchrony of the pages are electronic and physical pages that are related. The claim does not explain what is meant by asynchrony.

As stated in the present Appeal Brief at page 8, Appellants argue that the combination of Michelman and Ruedisueli fails to teach or suggest "automatically identifying, using at least a portion of the electronic ink data, one or more potential page breaks for possible insertion in the electronic document to maintain a page correspondence between the electronic document and a physical document also generated in accordance with the handwriting system, and so as to at least partially reduce asynchrony between an electronic page and a physical page," as in the claimed invention.

Thus, the claim expressly indicates that one or more potential page breaks are automatically identified for possible insertion in the electronic document to maintain a page correspondence between the electronic document and a physical document also generated in

accordance with the handwriting system, and so as to at least partially reduce asynchrony between an electronic page and a physical page. Appellants therefore do not understand how it could be asserted that “[t]he claim does not explain what is meant by asynchrony,” as is asserted in the Examiner’s Answer, since the claim expressly refers to maintaining a page correspondence between the electronic document and a physical document . . . so as to at least partially reduce asynchrony between an electronic page and a physical page.

Furthermore, as stated in the present Appeal Brief beginning at page 8, the present specification explains, at page 1, line 15, through page 2, line 2:

[In accordance with existing techniques,] . . . to maintain . . . accurate correspondence between the physical page and the electronic copy, the writer is required to “turn” the electronic page when changing to a new or previous paper page by pressing the corresponding page-forward or page-backward button on the PDN [personal digital notepad]. These buttons effect synchrony between the physical and electronic page by recording these events in the data stream. Asynchrony between the paper and electronic pages occurs when a writer forgets to press the appropriate button on the device or accidentally presses the button too many times. Subsequent writing is then electronically recorded on the wrong electronic page, and the new electronic ink is recorded on top of the page’s original electronic ink. This problem may be compounded since the user may flip forward or backward by several pages at a time and may do so several times within a single document. Later, when the resultant electronic page is viewed, the merged original and overwritten electronic ink can be confusing and may be difficult to read and correct.

To address this problem, the claimed invention automatically identifies, using at least a portion of the electronic ink data, one or more potential page breaks for possible insertion in the electronic document to maintain a page correspondence between the electronic document and a physical document also generated in accordance with the handwriting system, and so as to at least partially reduce asynchrony between an electronic page and a physical page.

A key aspect with respect to the claimed invention is that the potential page breaks are automatically identified. So, even if a writer forgets to press the appropriate button on the device or accidentally presses the button too many times, causing asynchrony between the paper and electronic pages, the claimed invention automatically identifies, using at least a portion of the electronic ink data, one or more potential page breaks for possible insertion in the electronic document to maintain a page correspondence between the electronic document and a physical

document also generated in accordance with the handwriting system, and so as to at least partially reduce asynchrony between an electronic page and a physical page.

Michelman has nothing to do with handwriting systems and, therefore, does not address the unique electronic/physical page asynchrony problem associated with handwriting systems. However, while Ruedisueli relates to handwriting systems, it does not address the problem that the claimed invention addresses. That is, while Ruedisueli explains that page identifiers (36) are manually entered in the upper right hand corner of a page to set the page number (column 4, lines 46-56 of Ruedisueli) and to change the page number (column 5, lines 26-40 of Ruedisueli), there is no teaching of automatically identifying, using at least a portion of the electronic ink data, one or more potential page breaks for possible insertion in the electronic document to maintain a page correspondence between the electronic document and a physical document also generated in accordance with the handwriting system, and so as to at least partially reduce asynchrony between an electronic page and a physical page, as in the claimed invention.

Thus, while Ruedisueli illustrates a user signaling a page change, the problem is that this manual signaling could be wrong, or the user could just forget to manually signal a page change, resulting in the above-described asynchrony problem. Ruedisueli provides no solutions for this problem. Also, while Michelman mentions allowing a user to select a page break via a graphical user interface and then adjusting the page breaks for the remainder of a document, again, the initial selection is still a manual process, not an automated process. Thus, the cited combination fails to teach or suggest the automated identification operation of the claimed invention.

The final Office Action, and now the Examiner's Answer, fails to address this claim limitation.

Next, the Examiner's Answer at page 10 states:

It is also well known in the art that word processors as well as hand written pen-based text can be used for text data. It is well known that both environments can be introduced in identifying page breaks.

Appellants are not completely certain of the relevance of this statement. To the degree that the statement is intended to show some motivation to combine Michelman and Ruedisueli, Appellants assert that this is not proper motivation to combine the references, as will be further

reiterated below. To the degree that the statement suggests rationale for why the Examiner continues to assert that Ruedisueli teaches the automated identification operation of the claimed invention, Appellants strongly disagree for the reasons given in the present Appeal Brief and reiterated above.

Next, the Examiner's Answer at page 10 states:

The applicant argues that the prior art does not mention that the potential page breaks are not [sic] automatically identified (Pages 8-9). However, in Michel man [sic], a system process performs the steps of moving the selected page break to the new location and adjusting the scaling and the automatically adjusting the page-breaks for the remainder of the document to accommodate the user modified page break at the new location. (Michelman Abstract)

As mentioned above, a key aspect with respect to the claimed invention is that the potential page breaks are automatically identified. Again, even if a writer forgets to press the appropriate button on the device or accidentally presses the button too many times, causing asynchrony between the paper and electronic pages, the claimed invention automatically identifies, using at least a portion of the electronic ink data, one or more potential page breaks for possible insertion in the electronic document to maintain a page correspondence between the electronic document and a physical document also generated in accordance with the handwriting system, and so as to at least partially reduce asynchrony between an electronic page and a physical page. This is clearly not the case with Michelman, wherein the Michelman technique operates after the user manually selects a page-break within the electronic document and then manually identifies a new location for the page-break (see Michelman Abstract).

Furthermore, the Examiner's Answer at pages 10-11 states:

Regarding claims 1, 24 and 25 Applicant argues that there is a lack of motivation as to why Michelman would be combined with Ruedisueli (Page 6). . . . Michelman would be motivated to add to the electronic notepad, which includes devices operatively connected to the electronic notepad for operating with the electronic notepad to receive, manage, merge, and/or display the electronic copies from the electronic notepad as taught by Ruedisueli (Abstract Lines 8-12) to the automatic page break pagination which performs the steps of moving the selected page break to the new location and adjusting the remainder of the document to accommodate the page-break at the new location as taught by Michelman (Col 4 Lines 45-49).

This above statement still fails to support the rationale to combine, since it simply states that something alleged about Michelman could be added to something alleged about Ruedisueli without stating why one would add the two together.

As stated in the present Appeal Brief at pages 5-7, a proper case of obviousness has not been established. Michelman is directed to a method of manipulating page breaks in documents created in accordance with standard word processing and spreadsheet applications such as Microsoft Word and Excel (see columns 1 and 2 of Michelman), while Ruedisueli is directed to a method of processing electronic copies of handwritten notes. That is, the teachings in each reference are directed to completely different environments; one (Michelman) toward standard word processing and spreadsheet applications, the other (Ruedisueli) toward a handwritten note processing environment. Thus, while Ruedisueli is related to a handwriting system, Michelman has nothing to do with a handwriting system. However, other than a very general and conclusory statement in the final Office Action, there is nothing in the two references that reasonably suggests why one would actually combine the teachings of these two references.

To further reiterate, both the U.S. Supreme Court and the Federal Circuit have held that “rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.” KSR v. Teleflex, 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1741, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (U.S., Apr. 30, 2007), quoting In re Kahn, 441 F. 3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

All of the Examiner’s statements to date are precisely the “mere conclusory statements” that the U.S. Supreme Court and the Federal Circuit have indicated provides insufficient support for an obviousness rejection. More specifically, other than citing disparate portions of each of the references, the Examiner fails to identify any objective evidence of record which supports the proposed combination. That is, there is no objective support given for why one would be motivated to modify techniques (Michelman) that have nothing to do with a handwriting system to include techniques associated with a handwriting system (Ruedisueli).

As mentioned above, to the degree that the Examiner’s statement at page 10 of the Examiner’s Answer (“It is also well known in the art that word processors as well as hand

written pen-based text can be used for text data. It is well known that both environments can be introduced in identifying page breaks.”) is intended to support motivation to combine the references, Appellants do not see how such a statement serves as objective support for why one would be motivated to modify techniques (Michelman) that have nothing to do with a handwriting system to include techniques associated with a handwriting system (Ruedisueli).

On page 11 of the Examiner’s Answer, the Examiner asserts that “combining Ruedisueli with Michelman provides predictable results, namely that obtaining handwritten data can be applied to the system of Michelman. Although Michelman does not specifically suggest adding the ability to obtain handwritten data, both Ruedisueli and Michelman are concerned with data entry into a document. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that Michelman would be improved by adding the ability to obtain handwritten data, and thus is obvious.”

Appellants respectfully submit that, even if one accepts the Examiner’s contention that “both Ruedisueli and Michelman are concerned with data entry into a document,” Michelman is not analogous prior art and therefore cannot form the basis for a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103. See, e.g., MPEP 2141.01(a); *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1446, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1445 (Fed. Cir. 1992) (“In order to rely on a reference as a basis for rejection of an applicant’s invention, the reference must either be in the field of applicant’s endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor was concerned.”); *In re Clay*, 966 F.2d 656, 659, 23 USPQ2d 1058, 1060-61 (Fed. Cir. 1992) (“A reference is reasonably pertinent if, even though it may be in a different field from that of the inventor’s endeavor, it is one which, because of the matter with which it deals, logically would have commended itself to an inventor’s attention in considering his problem.”). Indeed, in *In re Clay*, the court disagreed with the PTO’s argument that the reference and claimed inventions were part of the same endeavor, “maximizing withdrawal of petroleum stored in petroleum reserves,” and instead found that a reference was not reasonably pertinent to the problem with which the inventor was concerned because a person having ordinary skill in the art would not reasonably have expected to solve the problem of dead volume in tanks for refined petroleum by considering a reference dealing with plugging underground formation anomalies. See also *Wang Laboratories, Inc. v. Toshiba Corp.*, 993 F.2d 858, 26 USPQ2d 1767 (Fed. Cir. 1993), in which the court expressly rejected an

argument that a reference to a single in-line memory module (SIMM) for an industrial controller was in the same field of endeavor as a patent application directed to a SIMM for installation on a printed circuit motherboard for use in personal computers merely because both related to memories; rather, the reference was found to be in a different field of endeavor because it involved memory circuits in which modules of varying sizes may be added or replaced, whereas the claimed invention involved compact modular memories.

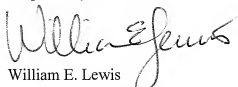
Appellants respectfully submit that the techniques of Michelman have nothing to do with a handwriting system. Thus, Appellants respectfully submit that Michelman is thus neither in the field of Appellants' endeavor nor logically would have commended itself to an inventor's attention in considering his problem, much less have been an obvious candidate for combination with Ruedisueli.

Furthermore, Appellants respectfully submit that the Examiner's explanations are conclusory statements of the sort rejected by both the Federal Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court. See *KSR v. Teleflex*, 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1741, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (U.S., Apr. 30, 2007), quoting *In re Kahn*, 441 F. 3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006) ("[R]ejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness."). There has been no showing in the present §103(a) rejection of claim 1 of objective evidence of record that would motivate one skilled in the art to combine Michelman and Ruedisueli to produce the particular limitations in question. Rather, as previously noted, the above-quoted statements of motivation provided by the Examiner are conclusory statements of the type ruled insufficient in the *KSR* case.

Pages 11 through 14 of the Examiner's Answer with regard to claims 2-4, 11, 19 and 23 appear to be nothing other than a further repeat of the rationale offered in the final Office Action and repeated once already at pages 5 through 9 of the Examiner's Answer.

For at least the reasons given above and in the Appeal Brief, it is asserted that appealed claims 1-4, 11, 19 and 23-25 are patentable over the cited references.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "William E. Lewis". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "William" being the most prominent part.

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